

Save Africa From Volcker's Genocide

Archive

Committee for a New Africa Policy



100 Million May Die

Save Africa From Volcker's Genocide

AN EMERGENCY BULLETIN OF

The Committee For A New Africa Policy

304 W. 58th St., Fifth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019

August 1980 founding meeting, Committee for A New Africa Policy.

Carlos de Hoyos/NSIPS





Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

Hulan Jack, Chairman of the
Ad Hoc Committee For A
New Africa Policy

Preface

by Hulan Jack

The Committee For a New Africa Policy is the product of a campaign begun during the 1980 Democratic presidential primaries, and promoted at the August National Democratic Convention. This campaign was initiated by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the only Democratic presidential candidate who demonstrated a true spirit of concern for the more than 10 million human beings dying of starvation in Zaire and the countless millions who are threatened with death by starvation in the near future on the continent of Africa.

An "ad hoc committee" on the Africa emergency was formed after an August 14 meeting in New York City attended by representatives from farm and labor organizations, corporations, and delegates from the Carter, Kennedy, and LaRouche campaign organizations. The "ad hoc committee" then petitioned President Jimmy Carter to exercise his emergency powers to direct the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase 18 million metric tons of wheat, grain, and dry milk to be shipped with dispatch to central and East Africa to alleviate the accelerating conditions of hunger and death.

The appeal to the President received endorsements from people and promi-

nent leaders from all walks of life throughout the nation. The churches, the shipping industry, various national organizations and their statewide chapters, such as the New Jersey NAACP, farmers, labor, and professional groups, made their agreement with the committee's initiative clear.

The endorsements were heart-warming and proved that the American public cares. But our government responded with the miserly shipment of only 500,000 metric tons of grain. This was a shipment that was already allocated for next year, whose shipment time was simply moved forward. As of November 1980, estimates from several sources indicate that the number of Africans that may die of starvation in the next year is potentially as large as 150 million—35 percent of that continent's population.

The struggle to bring the greatest single instance of genocide in the twentieth century to public attention will continue, as dedicated individuals such as Christopher White, Allen Salisbury, and Dennis Speed, who sparked the growth of this committee, reveal to all of us the vastness of the continent of Africa, its immense potential and importance.

It is for us, the United States, to open up avenues of long-term credit to the

nations of Africa and the Third World at preferential interest rates. We must clearly distinguish our national policies for trade and transfer of advanced technologies from the policies of such agencies as the International Monetary Fund, which sets economic austerity "conditionalities" that cannot be met by the developing nations. It is credit for industrial expansion, used to emulate the "American System" of producing food, commodities, and services of the greatest quantity and best quality possible, that these countries need. We should be generous enough to extend these capabilities to them, so that they may make themselves great and independent, as America made itself great and independent 200 years ago.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the work of the leaders and the nations of France and West Germany, whose European Monetary System concept dovetails with our own. I would like to welcome Ronald Reagan, in his first term as President of the United States, and extend to him my urgent wish that he begin consultations with the Committee for a New Africa Policy with all due alacrity, so that we may begin the business of reversing the catastrophe already underway in Africa.

—November 22, 1980

Save Africa From Volcker's Genocide

Twenty million Africans will die over the next weeks. One hundred million Africans will die in the intermediate range future of the next months.

These are the latest figures on the holocaust of black Africa which now threatens the lives of more than one third of that continent's human inhabitants. Africa is in the initial phases of the most massive genocide to have been brought about in recent human history. That genocide is being implemented deliberately. The continent of Africa is being murdered.

This pamphlet is issued by the Committee for a New Africa Policy to bring this problem to the American people, whose economic self-interest, as well as their moral well-being, requires an ur-

gent end to this genocide.

European news media sources have seen fit, infrequently, to draw the attention of audiences to the scale of the ongoing disaster. For deliberate reasons, this has not been the case in the United States.

The *New York Times* has from time to time run "icebox" style articles on particular African countries. Katharine Graham's *Washington Post* has hypocritically bemoaned the fact that lack of public awareness of the consequences of the ongoing famine and drought has severely hampered the traditional fundraising activities of relief agencies. Like the *New York Times*, however, the *Washington Post* has not seen fit to inform its readership of the scale of the ongoing

Drought in
Upper Volta



UNICEF

disaster. Television networks, apart from isolated stories, have provided no better information than the print media.

As a result, the largest holocaust in recent human history is taking place without the accompaniment of protest and moral outrage that could normally be relied on to stop those like Katharine Graham, whose policies and commitments, as we shall show, are fostering and expanding the largest genocide in recent human history.

But whether the media provides coverage or not, Africa is being murdered.

Famine now ravages in a broad swathe across the continent from Senegal and Mauritania on the Atlantic coast in the west, to Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean in the

east. From there, it reaches down to Mozambique and Zimbabwe and into South Africa. This year's famine is the result of, and accompaniment to, drought conditions that have been endemic in parts of the Sahel region and in the Horn of Africa for years, but are now becoming generalized. Concomitant destruction of the so-called natural basis for human existence brings about the destruction of agricultural activities, however primitive, the dislocation of populations, and famine and drought.

These apparently natural disasters are followed and accompanied in their turn by war, exacerbating the problems of population dislocation, and worsening the destruction of the material basis for human existence.

UNICEF
The figures here show the regression of African agriculture during the wars of the last three years and the current famine. In many African countries, per capita food production this year may be down as much as 20 percent below the 1975 averages.

African Food Production: A Downward Spiral

Index of Per Capita Food Production for Selected African Countries 1969-1979

	Average 1961-65	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (Estimated)
Tanzania	100	99	102	102	103	98	86	117	99	98	100	105
Angola	100	105	103	94	87	94	87	72	65	58	53	51
Zambia	100	85	92	110	157	113	135	139	153	142	128	104
Zaire	100	120	122	111	108	111	115	105	106	103	97	97
Zimbabwe	100	90	79	93	103	77	102	92	119	86	83	69
S. Africa	100	101	101	113	115	93	114	107	108	112	112	105
Nigeria	100	102	96	94	96	89	92	89	88	86	84	84
Guinea	100	109	106	108	107	107	104	94	101	93	102	101
Mali	100	96	87	80	66	60	67	88	97	82	105	75
Ethiopia	100	102	100	99	91	87	87	67	63	58	52	54
Sudan	100	100	106	109	100	92	103	125	122	123	129	123
Kenya	100	95	95	90	97	95	95	102	113	117	111	110
AFRICA*	100		98	101	100	92	99	96	95	91	92	89

Source: Adapted from USDA "Indices of Agricultural Production in Africa and The New East—1956-75" and "Agricultural Situation. Review of 1979 and Outlook for 1980."



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

October 21, 1980

Mr. Christopher R. White
Executive Secretary
New Africa Policy
304 West 58th St.
5th Floor
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your letter to President Carter regarding your concern for the refugees of Africa. We share your deep interest in these unfortunate people.

I have enclosed some material that briefly describes U.S. relief efforts throughout Africa, and especially in Somalia. I hope that this information will be helpful to you and your association.

Sincerely,

William J. Press
William J. Press
Assistant Secretary of State
for Public Affairs

Enclosures.

The Carter administration's reply to the Committee for a New Africa Policy's urgent request for emergency food aid to black Africa: a form letter from the State Department.

In the broad extent of black Africa that is suffering from famine and drought, nearly every regional, religious, national, local, and tribal division of the population is hit with war and insurgency. In all such cases, "outside" influence, whether from the intelligence agencies of Western or East bloc powers, is provable.

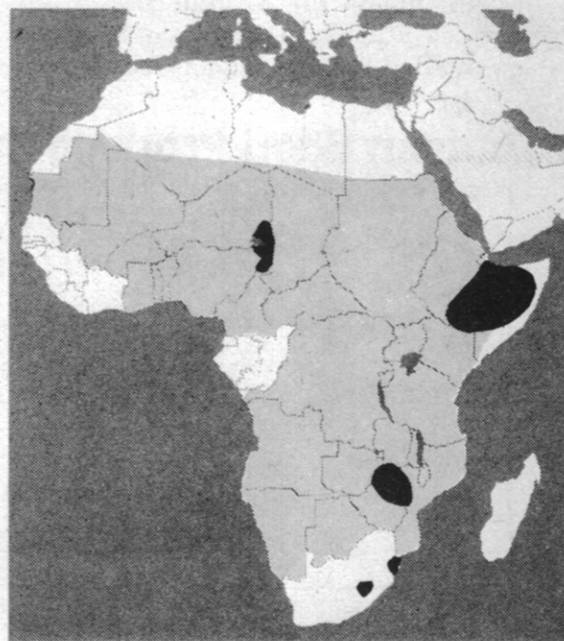
In July President Giscard d'Estaing of France hosted a conference of the heads of state of African nations in the French city of Nice. One after the other, the heads of state assembled there rose to announce that their countries are dying. The heads of state warned that unless large-scale action is taken quickly, their countries are doomed.

The judgment of the African heads of state is corroborated by Edem Kodjo, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, who recently asserted: "According to very reliable estimates, only nine out of ten of our states will be able to survive in the years to come . . . Africa is dying." It is corroborated also by Professor Adebayo Adedjii, executive secretary of the United Nations Commission for Africa: "After 20 years of independence, the African economy today is not only underdeveloped, it is deteriorating fast. . . . Almost all the global projec-

tions for the year 2000 foresee nothing but bleak prospects for Africa. Indeed, paradoxical as it may sound, if these projections are to be believed, the 1960s and 1970s may by the 1980s appear to have been a golden age."

African heads of state such as President Traore of Mali have launched international appeals for assistance. Those appeals have gone uncovered, especially in U.S. news media. They have gone unanswered by the international community. During the first week of October, President Ahmed Shehu Shagari of Nigeria was subjected to the same treatment during his official state visit to the United States.

When the Nigerian president called on America to contribute to the development of his nation, primarily in the field of modernization and mechanization of agriculture, he was ignored. The Carter administration turned away his policy proposals, while using the visit for electoral gimmicks. The media chose to cover, out of context, President Shagari's



■ food deficit countries and regions

■ famine areas

Famine in Africa: Most Africans suffer from chronic malnutrition, eating less than 2,000 calories per day, and most of that starch. Now famine conditions are threatening those already undernourished, as well as populations in Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, and Zimbabwe who have not known severe want in the past.

supposed threats to U.S. oil supplies in the event the U.S. should provide political backing to South Africa. Nowhere were the substantive issues raised by the Nigerian president during his visit reported to the U.S. population.

In light of the reports of heads of state and officials of international agencies, and the treatment such reports have been accorded by previous U.S. administrations and the media, it becomes possible to imagine that a disaster on a horrendous scale may well be in the making.

The sheer magnitude of the numbers of the millions thus threatened boggles the imagination, and strains the media-conditioned credibility of large sections of the population. Yet, those millions of Africans are slated to die, and nothing is being done.

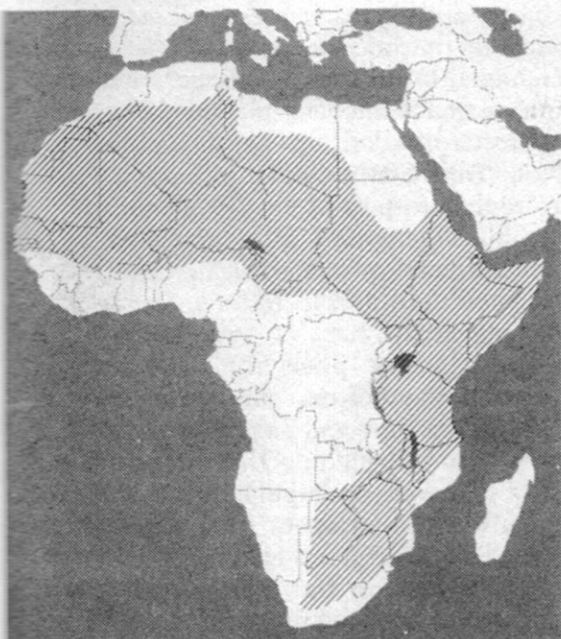
It is demonstrably the case that if the holocaust of Africa is not reversed, the economic depression that the United States and the other industrialized nations are sliding into will also not be reversed. The two are interrelated. Africa

cannot generate from its internal resources the means to reverse the situation politically, financially, or technologically. Where the United States and the industrialized nations do not export credit, capital goods and know-how, Africa dies, other continents of the Third World are threatened with economic collapse, and the world is launched onto a track toward otherwise avoidable war.

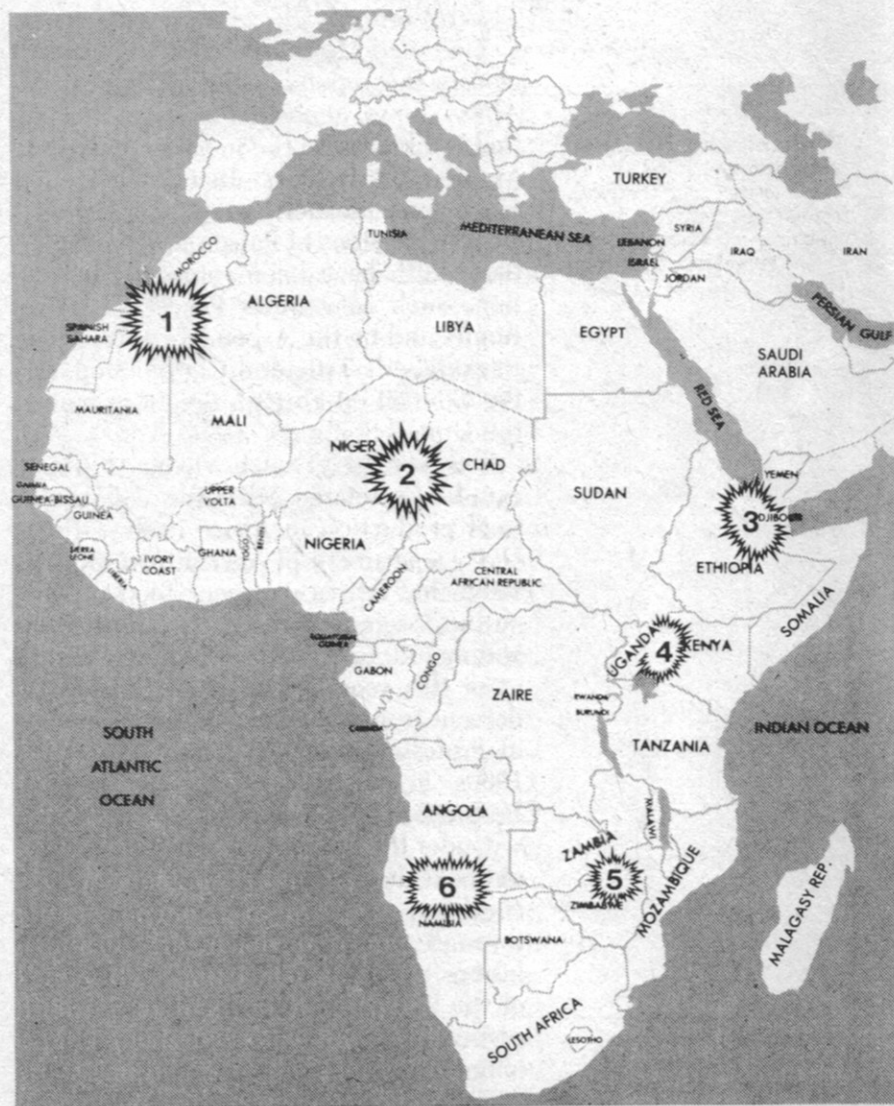
The holocaust of Africa, as Lyndon LaRouche, chairman of the advisory committee of the National Democratic Policy Committee, pointed out in national and regional television broadcasts during the recently concluded electoral campaign, can be reversed—if, and only if, credit and economic policies here in the United States are reversed.

War in Africa

At least six major hot spots on the continent are resulting in widespread crop and herd damage and population dislocation: 1) guerrilla fighting over the Spanish Sahara; 2) civil war in Chad; 3) conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia; 4) the collapse of Uganda into warring tribal groupings; 5) civil war over the independence of Zimbabwe, which destroyed the economies of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; and 6) South Africa's continued use of occupied Namibia for attacks against Angola.



Drought in Africa: gross drought picture, crop year 1979. During the 1970s, lack of investment in fertilizer and deforestation have forced the continent-wide Sahara Desert to move southward more than 200 miles. This has pushed the arid Sahel region into northern Nigeria, Ghana, and even the Central African Republic. Smaller deserts in Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia are also expanding, due in part to deforestation.



The Cause of African Genocide

There is much chatter, when the present disaster is introduced into print and television media, about the causes of the present crisis. In particular, the "inevitable natural disasters" brought about by population growth are pointed to as the primary cause of the ongoing disaster in Africa, and similar crises elsewhere in the Third World.

This neo-Malthusian doctrine is viciously incompetent, and as the case of Africa shows, genocidal in effect, in ways that are known to the modern revivers of Malthusian outlooks. Increasingly since 1967, and earlier, such modern, re-treaded versions of Parson Malthus's bestialist filth have been spread by institutions such as Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome, and by the Aspen Institute, David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, and the Council on Foreign Relations here in the United States.

The spread of such vicious outlooks can be correlated with the collapse of food production in Africa itself. Official U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics show that Africa's present food-product output, including cash crops for exports and including the output of South Africa, as of this year has been *reduced* by 10 percent from the levels that were reached in Professor Adedji's golden age of the 1960s, in particular in the period from 1963-1965.

Under the guidance of neo-Malthusian outlooks in policy making, the African continent as a whole has been forced through an accelerating process of devolution, toward levels inviting the revival of the kind of barbarism amid which the potentials for human existence can no longer be sustained.

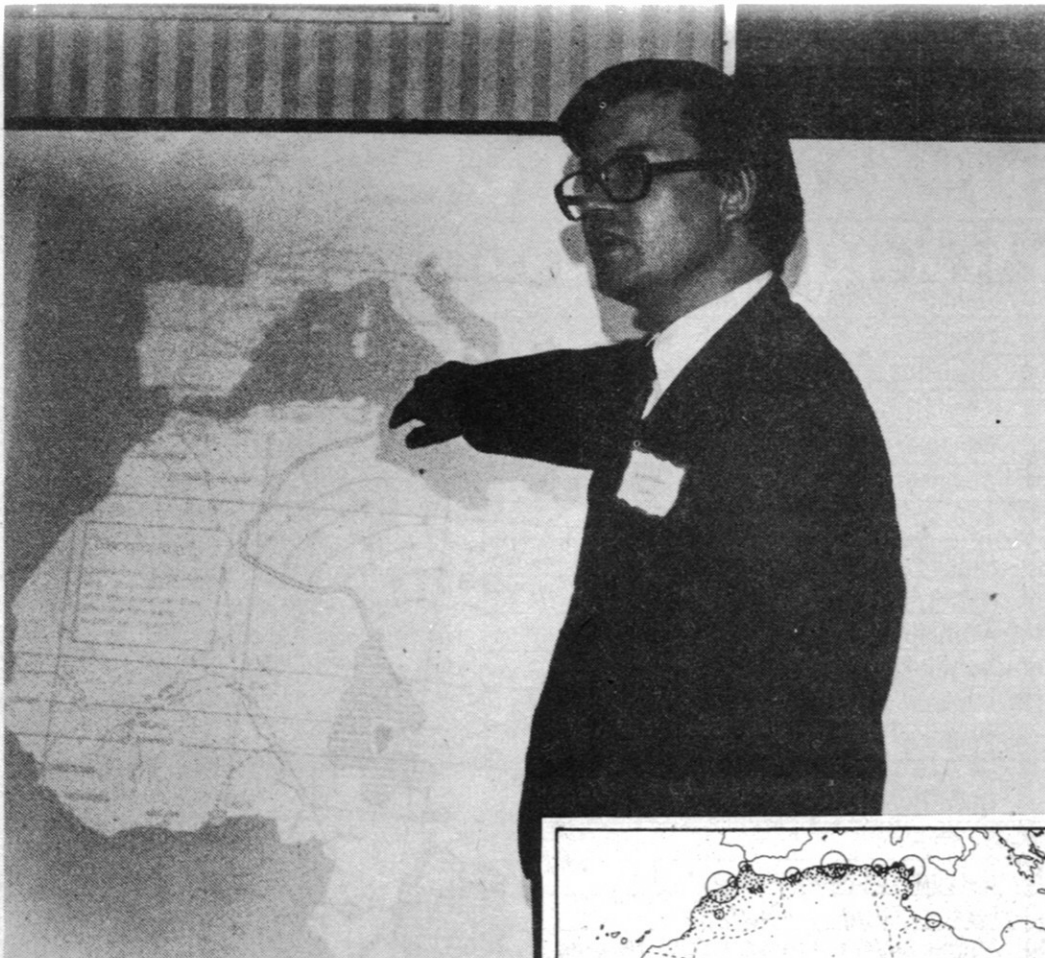
The International Monetary Fund and

the World Bank, the keystone institutions of the international financial arrangements concluded at the end of World War II, have been the primary enforcers of this process of accelerating devolution. In recent years, especially since the 400 percent oil price increase of 1973-74, the neo-Malthusian policy has gone under the name of "IMF conditionalities."

The case of Zaire is exemplary. In the years prior to the oil price rise of 1973-74, countries such as Zaire and Zambia—which are major producers of the primary raw materials used in industrial processes in the advanced sector nations, including copper and the rarer ores such as cobalt used in the nuclear industry—were encouraged to borrow on a large scale on international financial markets. Banking consortia headed up by, for example, New York City's Citibank, held out to Zaire the prospect of the vast income that would be generated from advanced sector sales of raw materials to offset the incurred debt and to foster internal development.

But the oil price rise of 1973-74 knocked the bottom out of the export markets for Zaire and Zambia. Both countries were left holding the piles of debt they had been manipulated into incurring, with no prospect for ever paying that debt unless the oil crisis-provoked recession among the industrialized nations would be reversed, and the engines of advanced-sector industry would begin working at full speed again.

Next, military activity by South Africa and Ian Smith's outlaw government against neighboring nations such as Angola shut transportation routes available to move the raw materials to ports of export.

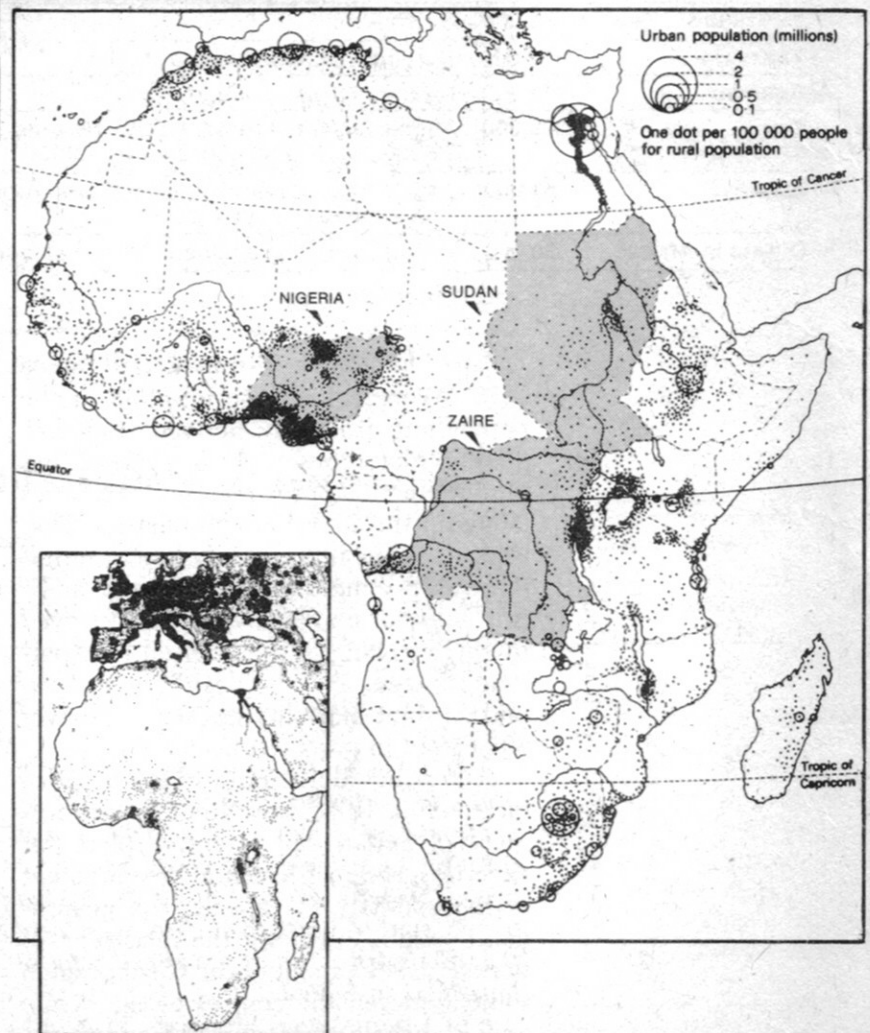


Christopher White at the Ad Hoc Committee's October 1980 conference in New York City. White debunked the "overpopulated Africa" myth: (see maps) Africa has far less population density than Europe, but far greater agricultural and industrial potential. Abundant food production from the Sudan area can be transported far south by rail, to the west via the Zaire River system, and then by ship to West Africa. Southern Africa has unmatched minerals and metals potential; Nigeria and West Africa feature the embryonic structure of basic industry for development. Abundant energy from oil, gas, hydroelectric and nuclear can cover the continent.

Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

Zambia has been left to starve. Zaire's indebtedness was the subject of frenetic international negotiations between 1974 and 1978. In 1978 the "problem" was solved. The International Monetary Fund dispatched a team to the country, and took over the finance ministry and the central bank. Escrow accounts were established. All moneys accruing to Zaire's accounts internationally were allocated first by the IMF to meet payments on the incurred debt. Then, if anything was left, allocations were made for internal needs.

Zaire was shut off from the outside world. Imports of manufactured goods were stopped. The country's internal transportation system of some 80,000 miles in the early 1960s was reduced by 1978 to under 20,000 miles. The transportation system, largely dependent on the country's extensively navigable internal waterways, was further wrecked by an IMF ban on imported spare parts for shipping and truck fleets, and by the prohibitive internal price of gasoline—\$12 a gallon.



African Refugees

Country	Numbers	Origin
Angola	56,000	Zaire 20,000, Namibia 35,000, South Africa 1,000
Botswana	5,100	Namibia, South Africa, Angola, others
Burundi	50,000	Rwanda
Cameroon	110,000	Chad 100,000, Equatorial Guinea 10,000
Central African Rep.	1,000	Chad
Djibouti	28,800	Ethiopia, others
Ethiopia	11,000	Sudan
Gabon	30,000	Equatorial Guinea
Kenya	5,800	Uganda, Ethiopia, others
Lesotho	700	South Africa
Mozambique	(60,000)	Zimbabwe
Rwanda	7,800	Burundi
Senegal	5,000	Various
Somalia	1,500,000	Ethiopia
Sudan	441,000	Ethiopia 300,000, Uganda 39,000, Zaire 3,000, Chad 7,000
Swaziland	5,000	South Africa
Tanzania	156,000	Burundi 129,500, Rwanda 25,000
Uganda	112,000	Rwanda 78,000, Zaire 34,000
Zaire	229,000	Angola 26,000, Burundi 11,000, Rwanda 22,000, Uganda 50,000, Zambia 1,000
Zambia	51,000	Angola 26,000, Namibia 5,500, South Africa 150, Zimbabwe 19,000
Others in Africa	30,000	Various including southern African students



Displaced persons

Ethiopia	750,000
Uganda	265,000
Zimbabwe	660,000

(Latest official statistics from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.)

Zaire has been dismembered since 1973. Average food consumption of the population, primarily derived from low quality root crops such as cassava, has plummeted to approximately 800 calories a day for the 25 million population. That is less than the ration of a Nazi concentration camp inmate during World War II. Any internal market has been destroyed by the wrecking of the internal transportation system and the destruction of exports. Infant mortality has soared to over 50 percent in parts of the country.

Zaire is not alone. Prior to the oil price increase of 1973, the Numeiry government of Sudan had extensive plans for American-style agricultural development of the country. In capsule, the government sought to extend the relatively intensive development of the Gezira region south between the courses of the White and Blue Nile rivers which traverse the

southern part of the country. The project was financed by a consortium headed by David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and backed by the Saudi Arabians and the Kuwaitis among others.

It was intended that the Sudan be turned into a major exporter of food, both cattle and grains, to the desert oil-producers of the Arabian peninsula, and to the rest of Africa. It has been known for a long time that if the right things were done in the Sudan, the entire African continent and more could be fed.

In 1974 David Rockefeller's bank pulled out of the project. Between 1975 and 1976 the International Monetary Fund informed the Sudan that its external indebtedness had grown to the point that internal development had to be stopped to ensure the debt payments—as in the case of the mineral-rich countries of Zaire and Zambia. Sudan's food pro-

duction programs were stopped. If the far-sighted plans of the late 1960s and early 1970s were still running, Sudan would now be on the verge of becoming the breadbasket of Africa, and potentially for the Middle East too. There would be no basis for present large-scale starvation at all. But the International Monetary Fund, deploying incompetently to protect David Rockefeller's debts, ordered otherwise.

Now Sudan is flooded with nearly one million refugees from neighboring countries, in the southern sections that were previously the location for the extended-scale agricultural projects. Insurgency and rebellion, by tribal groups such as the Nuer and the Dinka, is rife. Drought has spread east from the earlier-affected Sahel zone to worsen the situation. In neighboring Ethiopia, 5 million are affected. In Somalia, drought and famine are further complicated by the presence of nearly 2 million refugees adding to a population of less than 3 million.

Zaire, potential raw material producer, and Sudan, potential food producer, illustrate what has been done to Africa as a whole, and why human existence is threatened on the scale it is on the continent.

Africa has been willfully deprived of credit, deprived of capital goods, deprived of access to international markets

except for the occasional cash crop such as peanuts, bananas, or cocoa. The present drought and famine are the result of a long term commitment to bring them about.

If the present emergency is to be reversed, the underlying policy has to be turned around. Famine and drought on the scale they presently exist cannot be dealt with by emergency shipments of food alone, or by the small-scale efforts of relief agencies such as Africare and the churches. To end the emergency, the holocaust of Africa must become a litmus test for the ability of the United States to put its own house in order, both as its economic policy is concerned, and insofar as the foreign policy which is derived from that economic policy is concerned.

Looked at in this way, the principal cause of the holocaust of Africa is the same Paul Volcker whose high interest rate credit policies have gutted U.S. industrial and technological potentials and capacity, at the behest of the controllers of the same International Monetary Fund which destroyed the nations of Zaire and Sudan and the African continent as a whole.

Volcker, aided by the Carter administration which put him into office as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has worked to bring about the results that are now seen in Africa and elsewhere.

The Direction of World Bank Policy in Africa

Country	Life Expectancy (1978)	Infant mortality*	Child death rate per 1,000 (age 1-4) (1978)	External debt \$ millions (1978)	Gross int'l reserves \$ millions (1978)	Population millions (projected) (1980)	% of labor force	
							in agriculture (1978)	in industry (1978)
Mali	42	210	32	539	11	7	88	6
Chad	43	NA	30	156	14	5	86	6
Upper Volta	42	263	32	191	39	6	83	12
Niger	42	212	32	194	131	5	91	3
Mauritania	42	NA	32	574	82	2	85	5
Senegal	42	93	32	587	23	6	77	8
Uganda	53	160	17	252	NA	13	83	6
Sudan	46	NA	31	2,076	29	18	79	9
Kenya	53	126	14	953	369	16	79	8
Somalia	43	NA	31	496	131	4	82	7
Ethiopia	39	NA	37	551	218	33	81	7

* (deaths of infants, under 1 year, per 1,000—1960)

Source: *World Development Report*, World Bank, August 1980

Controlled Disintegration

When the Carter administration took office in 1976, it was provided with a set of policy blueprints by a study group called the "1980s Project," directed by the New York City-based Council on Foreign Relations. The policy studies were later published by McGraw-Hill, with each volume identified in its preface as an intended Council on Foreign Relations policy-shaping document for the 1980s. Those involved in the project included many who became prominent in the Carter administration, such as former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former Treasury Secretary Werner Michael Blumenthal, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and others. As such individuals exemplify, there was a prominent overlap among the Carter administration, David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, and the 1980s Project group commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The domination of U.S. national life by the thinking expressed in the CFR's policy documents accounts for both the U.S. slide into depression and the slide of Africa into holocaust and genocide.

The studies extended the Malthusian outlook to the official policy of the U.S. government. It was argued that unlimited economic growth was no longer possible, that the world was heading into a crisis that could not be stopped but only controlled. This crisis could be controlled, said the studies, only if the underdeveloped world was forced to sep-

arate itself from political and economic relations with the industrialized nations, and follow the model of China, as it was being applied in Peking's puppet regime, Pol Pot's Cambodia.

As the policy studies were being written, and then implemented by the Carter administration, the Pol Pot Cambodian government was carrying out a monstrous, systematic butchery against its own population. Nearly 4 million people out of the country's population of 7 million were destroyed. Everyone who was literate was killed, cities were emptied as the population was forced back to the land to become self-sufficient in agricultural activity. Every piece of western-made industrial machinery in the country was destroyed, along with every piece of electrical equipment.

Jimmy Carter and his administration proposed that Pol Pot's Cambodia be the model for what they called the economic development of the Third World. Paul Volcker, a public endorser of this perspective, through his repeated, public espousal of the CFR's Malthusian theory of "controlled disintegration," was put into the chairmanship of the U.S. Federal Reserve System to implement this perspective. And that was what was done.

As a result, Africa has been turned into a continent-wide experiment in the methods of Peking's client, Pol Pot. And left to die.

For example: It has been calculated on



Jimmy Carter under the seals of the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank.

the basis of officially available figures that 18 million metric tons of grains would be required to keep the inhabitants of the African continent alive through this year.

In October, the Committee for a New Africa Policy petitioned President Carter to provide those 18 million tons of grain, available from existing U.S. surpluses of at least 25 million tons, as the first step of a comprehensive package to transform the conditions which have created the emergency. The petition was circulated nationally and attracted the support of prominent representatives of business, labor, minority, religious, and farm organizations.

It was proposed that Carter purchase the grains from farmers at parity prices to contribute to solving the crisis in American agriculture induced by

Volcker's credit policy, which is endangering Americans' own food supply. The committee proposed that the means be made available to transport the foods to delivery points once in African countries.

Carter personally instructed his State Department to turn down the request. Meanwhile, he instructed spokesmen for the administration, such as Ambassador to the United Nations McHenry, to deny the very existence of the crisis in Africa, despite the fact that African heads of state themselves have attempted to alert the world to the genocide threatening the continent.

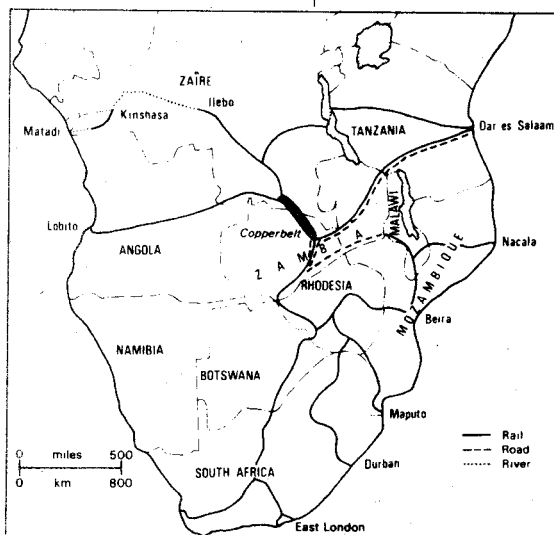
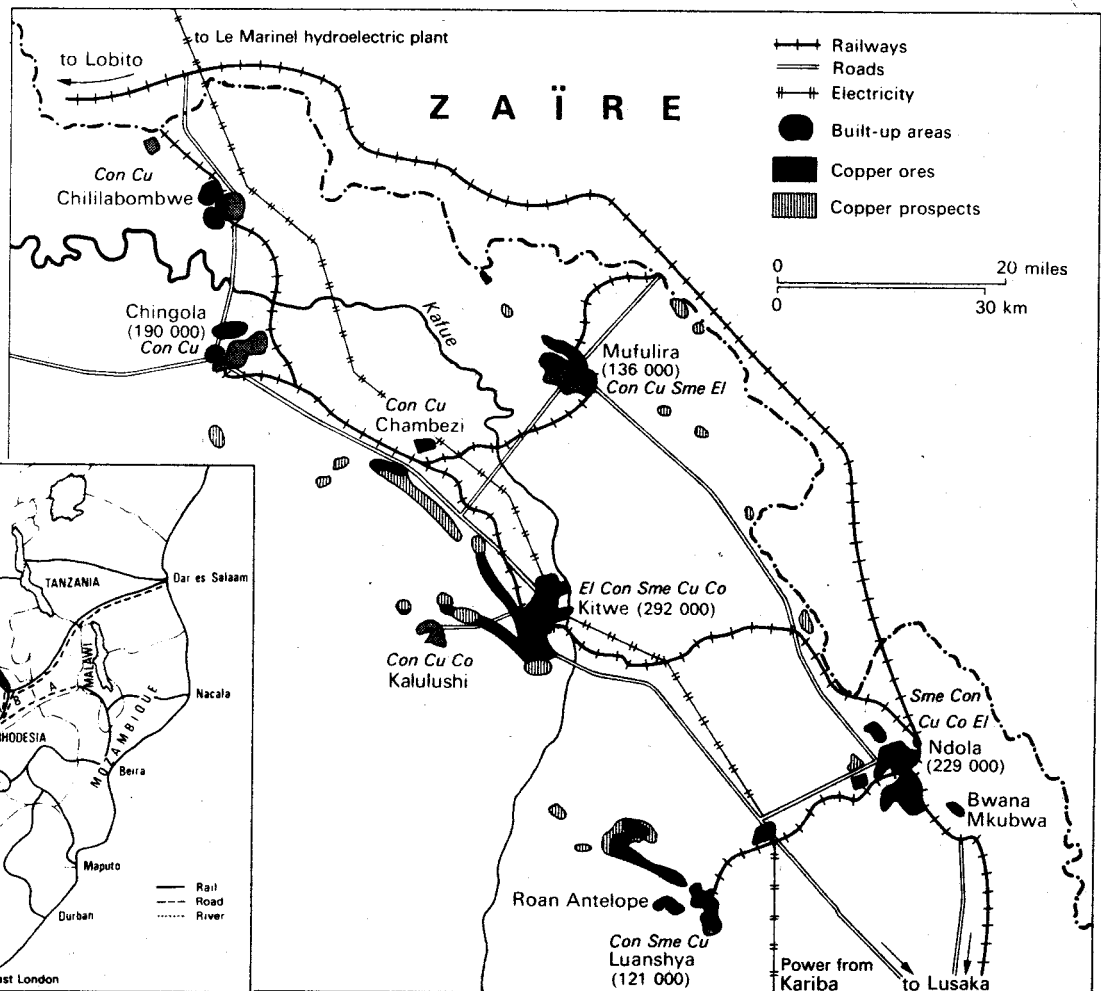
The same petition was sent to the relevant committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, where it was met with a similarly brutal response, most emphatically from Representative Stephen Solarz of Brooklyn, chairman of

the Africa Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee proposals would not, in and of themselves, change the situation. They would buy time, and enable sections of the affected population to survive to accomplish what is necessary if the situation is to be transformed. Those from the Senate and House who

have responded on this question as Carter responded, should know that they are thereby making themselves complicit in the otherwise avoidable genocide of Africa, and that they are assisting the efforts of the neo-Malthusian Katharine Graham and company to cover up the fact that such genocide is actually going on right now.

Urbanized Copper Belt of Zaire: Five cities of 100,000 to 300,000 people each developed in the metals production region of Zaire (dark area on large map) prior to the collapse of international copper markets and prices, and the IMF seizure of Zaire after 1973-74. The transport infrastructure for this region has now collapsed as well.



Development Is the Solution

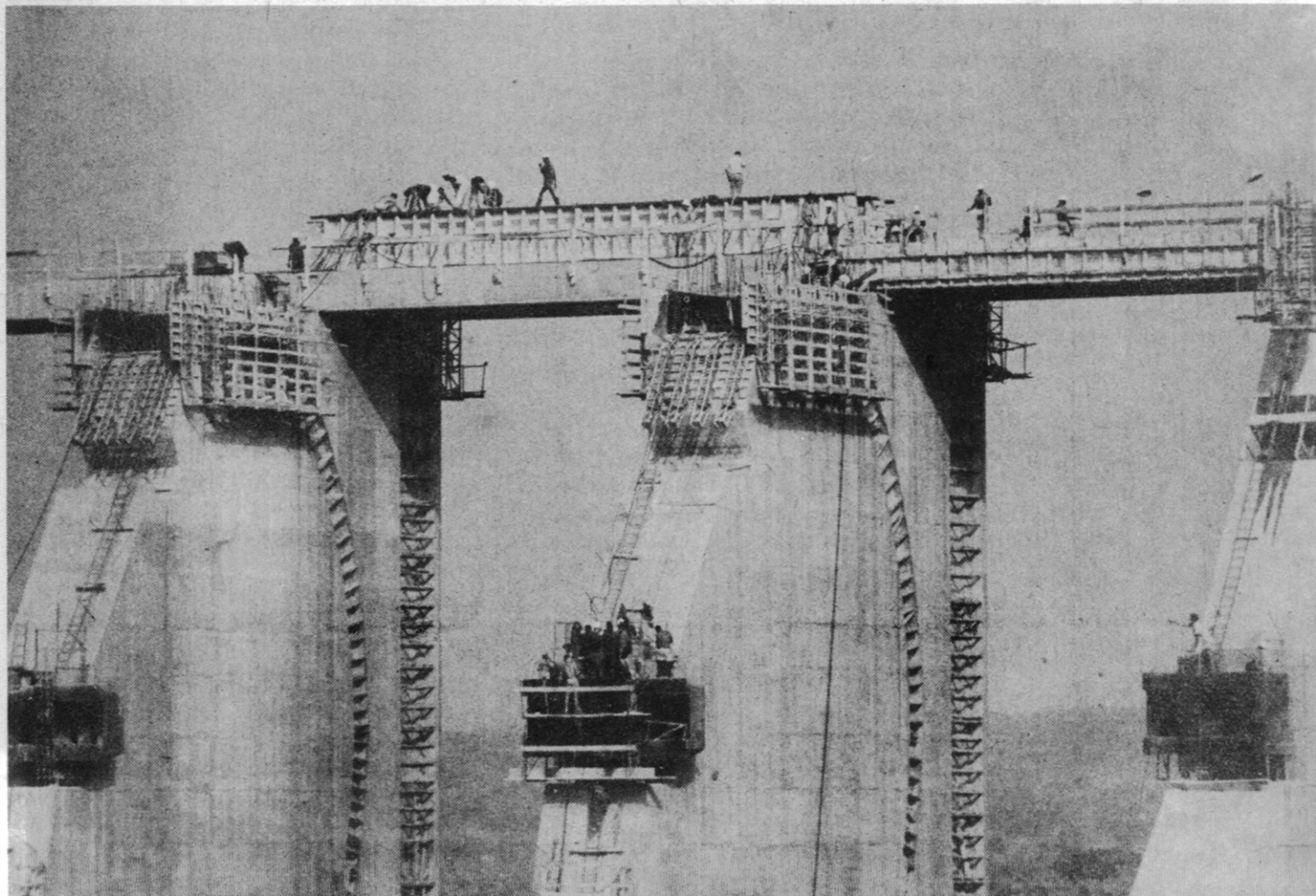
There is only one solution to the emergency situation prevailing in Africa: that is, large-scale, capital-intensive, high technology-based economic development.

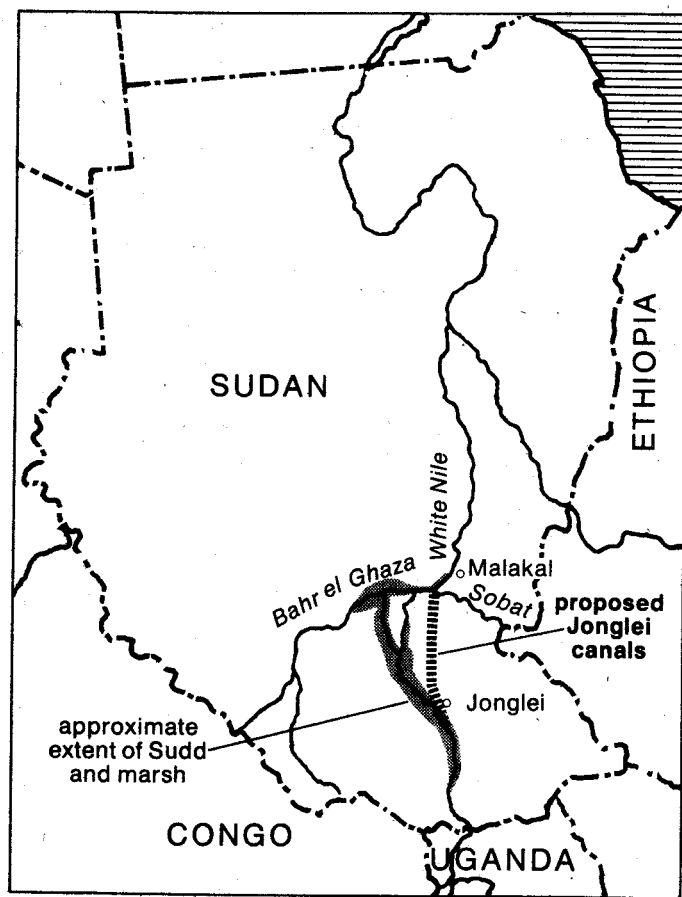
If Paul Volcker's controlled disintegration policies are overthrown and America freed to export, Africa can begin to be saved. If those policies are allowed to continue, the present destruction of the basis for human existence on the African continent will become irreversible.

It is often argued by the ideologues who defend the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, that Africans among others, are on a lower rung of the ladder of human development than the rest of us, and that we should not be so presumptuous as to insist that the inhabitants of that continent be brought as rapidly as possible into the modern world. Such views are also supported by the cultural relativists and anthropologists of university sociol-

The Kainji Dam in Nigeria under construction in 1967.

United Nations





The Sudan's irrigation project: the Governments of Sudan and Saudi Arabia had planned to make Sudan the breadbasket of the entire continent. The project for a canal between the White Nile at Malakal and the Sudd swamp at Jonglei would greatly increase the agricultural potential of the country. The canal system could regulate the swamps of southern Sudan, where large quantities of water are now lost by evaporation. Much of this water could be conserved and the flow of the White Nile increased.

ogy departments and so forth.

These views are the concomitants of the genocidal nature of International Monetary Fund "conditionalities." Africans, it is argued, are neither developed enough, nor competent enough to use modern technology. Therefore, they should use technology that is "appropriate" to their level of development.

Thus, during the Carter administration, the principal item exported for development of countries such as Uganda was the hoe. But because of the hoe, and labor-intensive cultivation, the Sahara desert has, in the last ten years, grown approximately 200 miles south across its entire 8,000 mile width.

The process has accelerated since the oil price rise of 1973-74 made oil and fertilizer a luxury which countries like Mali, Chad, Niger, and Upper Volta can no longer afford. Tree and vegetation cover were stripped away to provide fuel as a replacement for kerosene. Nonreplenished soils exacerbated a process of erosion, and further reduced the transva-

porization of the moisture generated by growing vegetation into the atmosphere. Rainfall decreased. The acreage of arid land increased. And the desert spread.

Through the use of so-called appropriate technologies, and what are euphemistically called biomass sources of energy, namely cow-dung and vegetation, once fertile land has been transformed into semiarid infertility or desert, and drought followed by famine have spread throughout the entire belt of the continent identified in our opening paragraphs. And as this process spread, spokesmen for the Carter administration's Department of Agriculture announced that the African continent had exceeded its capacity to "carry" a human population.

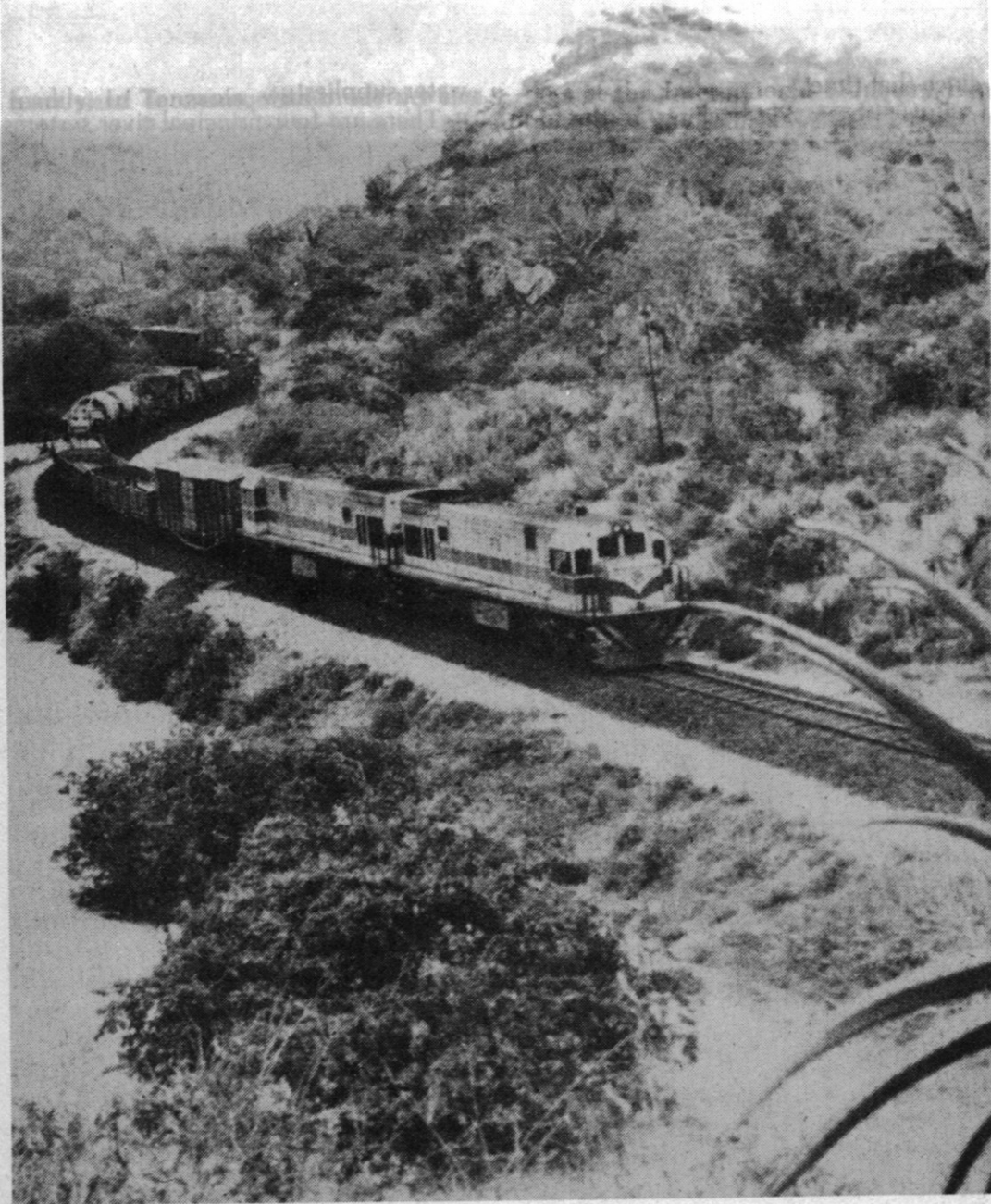
If Africa is to survive, the methods that made American agriculture the most productive in the world must be applied. We must, in short, respond to the request of the President of Nigeria for large-scale aid in mechanization and modernization.

Throughout Africa the ratio of rural to urban population is in the order of 80 percent and upwards tied to the land in enforced bestial servitude to subsistence agriculture: with 20 percent and less inhabiting the cities and towns and pockets of primarily raw materials-extracting industries.

In the United States those ratios are, of course, more than reversed. Approximately 3 percent of the population produces the food for the other 97 percent that is urbanized, and at this point, for much of the rest of the world besides. The 3 percent of the population in the agricultural sector accounts for the consumption of more energy than any other individual sector of the U.S. economy. Agriculture consumes more steel than the U.S. automobile industry. In Africa, energy is provided by human and animal muscle power. Steel is a virtual non-existent in terms of manufacturing capabilities.

To grow food, Africa needs energy in abundant supply, and industries to supply the needs of the higher productivities and extended scale operations of modern agricultural methods.

Such a program was advanced from



Cut by war and austerity since 1976, the Benguela Railroad through Zaire and Angola to the Atlantic was the primary means of shipment of imports and metals exports for those countries and Zambia.

within Africa by Kwame Nkrumah and Patrice Lumumba at the time of the independence struggles that built to a head in the early 1960s. It was intended, for example, to transform the hydroelectric potentials of Zaire River system, which is among the largest in the world, into the core of the development of an Africa-wide grid. The Inga generating complex on the Zaire River stands as the reduced-scale uncompleted conception of the plan. To complement the potentials of still-unexploited African hydropower, Nkrumah began a nuclear energy development program within Ghana,

founding an academy to train African physicists and scientists, and establishing a nuclear program with U.S. support.

When Lumumba was crushed and Zaire broken up, the continent-wide view of Lumumba and Nkrumah was suppressed. Nkrumah, a student of Lincoln College in Pennsylvania, had intended to apply the lessons of Abraham Lincoln's fight for the Union on the basis of economic development and progress as the basis for bringing Africa out of backwardness and oppressive poverty. The International Monetary Fund's hold over the continent as a whole has not been shaken

since that time.

But with outside backing, in the form of credit and technology, Africa's energy sources can be developed very readily in fulfillment of the plans of Nkrumah and Lumumba. The drought-ridden African continent, which is, in geographical extent, approximately 25 percent of the land surface of the earth outside the polar ice caps, also has at its disposal approximately 25 percent of the world's river

water supplies.

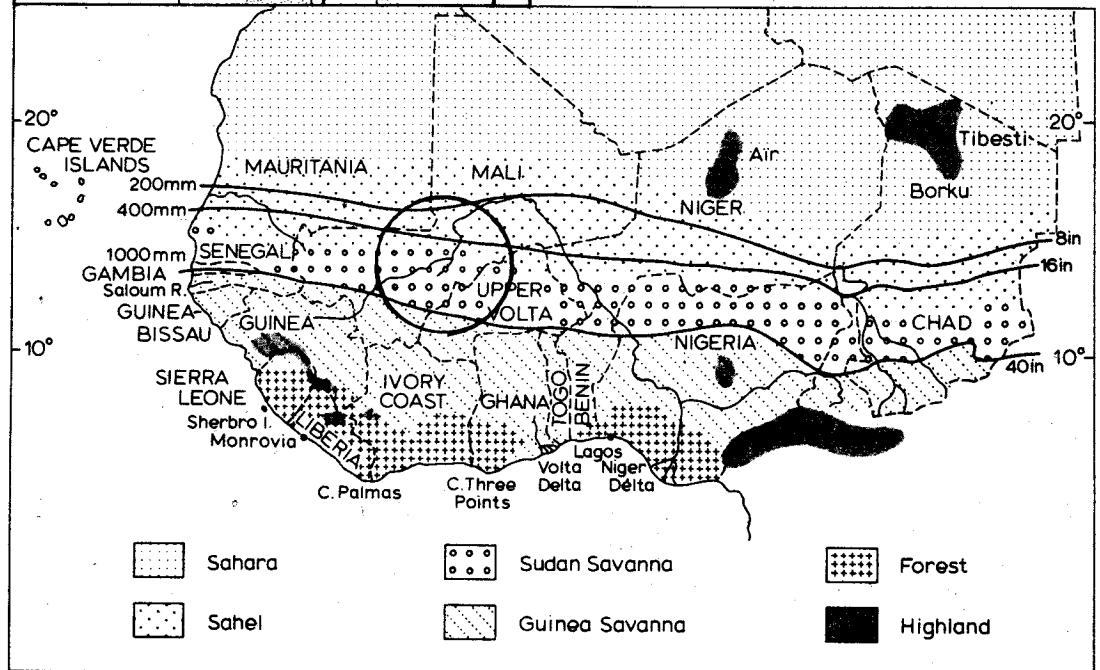
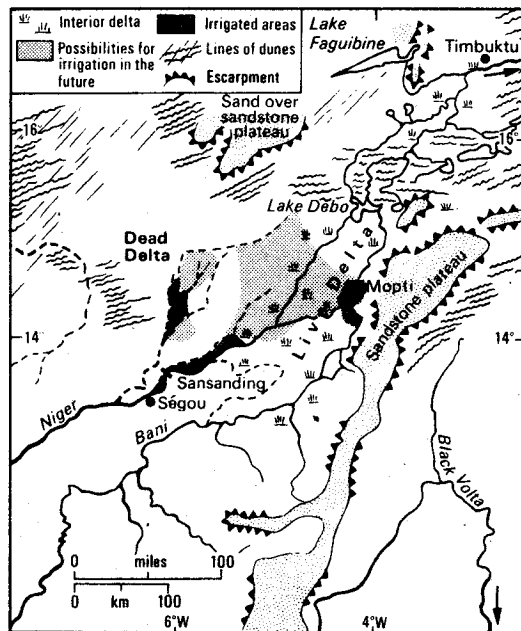
There are four principal river systems. First, the Nile arising in the great lakes of the Rift Valley in the east, and the mountains of Ethiopia in the Horn; second, the converging Niger and Benue systems in the west; third, the massive complex of the Zaire basin; and fourth, the Zambesi in the south.

It has been estimated that Africa's river systems alone can support a 140-gigawatt electrical generating capacity in the form of hydroelectric power. At present less than 12 gigawatts of generating capacity are installed.

Thus, in the Nile river system, the suppressed agricultural development program of the Sudan can be revived on an extended basis, together with the development of hydroelectric power. The rivers feeding into the Blue Nile from Ethiopia's mountains can be controlled, and Ethiopia can become the source for the power necessary to develop the potentials of the Sudd region of Sudan, primarily through canal-building marsh drainage efforts and large-scale irrigation programs. The area would quickly become a breadbasket for the continent and beyond.

Such efforts could be replicated in terms of agricultural development very

How to turn back the desert: the Inland Delta of the Niger River in Mali (detail in the smaller map) shows the gap between actually irrigated areas (dark) and potential capital investment to irrigate the large, lightly shaded areas. On large map, this crucial area (at the center of the circle) lies right at the line of advance of the Sahel: with irrigation investment, the desert can be made to retreat.



readily. In Tanzania, with modern water control and irrigation techniques, the Rufiji basin could be transformed into 4 million acres of arable farm land. In the west, the inland delta system of the Niger river could be treated in the same way.

Such efforts would have to be accompanied by programs to develop internal communications such that the continent could sustain an internal division of labor. For example, the potential food-growing areas of the Sudan can readily be connected by rail with the river system of Zaire to ship food into the populous copper belt cities of southern Zaire and Zambia, and to the Atlantic and the iron ore and phosphate-producing areas of the west coast.

The development of such programs, which have all been planned for years, but either suppressed in the course of implementation or never gotten off the ground, would provide the basis for a long-term solution to the ongoing holocaust—if accompanied by the science training programs and nuclear energy development envisioned in the early 1960s by U.S. ally Kwame Nkrumah. Africa could thus be freed from the vicious cycles of total subjection to nature which have been imposed by the control-

lers of the International Monetary Fund and their financial butchers such as Paul Volcker.

In the interim, the credit and the technology which would make such efforts pay off, have to be accompanied by medium-range programs applying state-of-the-art U.S. agricultural technology, such as center-pivot irrigation systems with liquid fertilizer to enable crops to be produced quickly in the weeks and months ahead.

Such approaches can be employed in the Sahel for example, where between 20 and 50 feet below the feet of those who are right now dying of famine and drought along with their cattle herds, there is an estimated 20-year supply of ground water available for irrigation use. The drought could be ended if equipment and credit is provided to drill the large diameter wells and install the pumping equipment which could develop the resources on a large enough scale fast enough. Such efforts would have to be combined with implementation of the Sahel countries' own program to contain and reverse the spread of the desert. First developed in 1974, this program has never been implemented because the International Monetary Fund

The central city and port facilities of Dar es-Salaam, Tanzania.



has prevented the funds from being made available.

The Sahel countries are also rich in two key energy resources, oil and uranium.

The immediate relief effort of the sort called for in the Committee for a New Africa Policy's petition is also required to provide the food from external sources of supply which can keep affected populations alive for the period in which the indicated measures are being put into effect. Such supplies would have to be accompanied by the construction of modern port facilities in appropriate areas,

and by the development of basic road and air communication grids, such that the food can be delivered where it is needed.

None of these measures in isolation will work. Only if the package as a whole is implemented as rapidly as the Volcker measures can be broken, will there be hope for the population of black Africa. If not, or if the Volcker measures are continued, black Africa will certainly die. For that is what Volcker and his friends from the International Monetary Fund and related institutions intend should happen.

African hydroelectric capacity: the vast Zaire River system behind the single small Inga project exemplifies the untapped potential of the power and irrigation plans of Nkrumah and Lumumba.

